## THE MODERN SPANISH

BREYER AND ZAITSEV

## **SYSTEMS**



## **VASSILIOS KOTRONIAS**

FOREWORD BY ALEXEL SHIROV

# The Modern Spanish Breyer and Zaitsev Systems

## **Vassilios Kotronias**

Foreword by Alexei Shirov



2020 Russell Enterprises, Inc. Milford, CT USA

#### The Modern Spanish Breyer and Zaitsev Systems

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(a2) 20.\au\xa8!?	316
(b) 182c5!	316
(b1) 19.a×b5	318
(b2) 19.b3!?	318

1.e4 e5 2.ᡚf3 ᡚc6 3.Ձb5 a6 4.Ձa4 ᡚf6 5.0-0 Ձe7 6.ቯe1 b5 7.Ձb3 d6 8.c3 0-0 9.h3 Ձb7 10.d4 ቯe8!? 11.ᡚbd2 Ձf8 12.a3

(a) 12\ddayd7	322
(a1) 13. a2	322
(a2) 13.\(\textit{Q}\)c2!	322
(b) 12g6	322
(b1) 13.d5!?	322
(b2) 13. a2!	322

## 1.e4 e5 2.ᡚf3 ᡚc6 3.Ձb5 a6 4.Ձa4 ᡚf6 5.0-0 Ձe7 6.ቯe1 b5 7.Ձb3 d6 8.c3 0-0 9.h3 Ձb7 10.d4 ቯe8!? 11.ᡚbd2 Ձf8 12.a3 h6!?

(a) 13.Ձa2 ②b8 14.₩b3 ₩d	17
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(a1) 16.b3?!	331
(a2) 16.d5	331
(b) 13.d5 ab8! 14.ah2 abc	l7 15.≌f3 c6 16.d×c6 Ձ×c6 17.ᡚg4
(b1) 17\equiv e7	331
(b2) 17ᡚc5!?	331

## 1.e4 e5 2.ᡚf3 ᡚc6 3.Ձb5 a6 4.Ձa4 ᡚf6 5.0-0 Ձe7 6.ቯe1 b5 7.Ձb3 d6 8.c3 0-0 9.h3 Ձb7 10.d4 ቯe8!? 11.ᡚbd2 Ձf8 12.a3 h6!? 13.Ձc2

(a) 13d5	332
(a1) 14.e×d5!?	332
(a2) 14.d×e5!	332
(b) 13g6 14.b4!	342

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(b1) 14a5?!	342
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# 1.e4 e5 2.ᡚf3 ᡚc6 3.Ձb5 a6 4.Ձa4 ᡚf6 5.0-0 ቧe7 6.ቯe1 b5 7.Ձb3 d6 8.c3 0-0 9.h3 ቧb7 10.d4 ቯe8!? 11.ᡚbd2 ቧf8 12.a3 h6!? 13.ቧc2 ᡚb8

(a) 14.b4 \( \text{2}\)bd7 15.\( \text{2}\)b2	344
(a1) 15≨b6	344
(a2) 15a5!?	344
(b) 14.b3 \( \text{2}\text{bd7 15.} \( \text{2}\text{b2} \)	344
(b1) 15∑b8	344
(b2) 15g6!	344

## **Foreword**

"When I was young and my life was an open book..." Perhaps my life was, but my Ruy Lopez definitely wasn't! In fact, I couldn't open any book about it because, for some reason, the opening books in the late Soviet Union were not even close to the great quality of other chess literature (games collections for instance) and books on the Spanish were even below that standard, in my opinion. Which is easy to explain – the Spanish Opening is so complicated that no one really knew how to even write about it. So, my generation was only left with some great annotations of a couple of Karpov's wins over Andersson, and later with some of Kasparov's games.

Vassilios Kotronias was my second in Linares 1993, and he may remember that although I tried to combine 1.e4 and 1.d4 openings, in fact I really struggled with 1.e4 because I didn't feel prepared in the Ruy Lopez at all. And once again, because of the complexity, we couldn't really fix that, so I mostly (and fortunately successfully) played 1.d4 in that tournament.

Only in 1995, when I was 23-years old and had already been in the top ten for three years, did I finally force myself to employ the Ruy regularly. Well I had to – I was waiting to receive a Spanish passport.

So, when I was 7, I read that the fourth world champion Alexander Alekhine recommended that young players play the Spanish... but it was 16 years before I started to play it. And nowadays we can see a similar picture – youngsters play a lot of Italian or Scotch Games, but not the Spanish that much.

And the main point is that Ruy Lopez in general, and concrete lines in particular, should be explained well. Only then does one start to understand its nuances properly and play it with both colors.

Still, to explain the entire opening, you would need many volumes. I believe that Vassilios has the right approach – explaining the main ideas and nuances one by one. And his choice is very interesting – the Breyer and Zaitsev Variations are

#### The Modern Spanish

different but many ideas, such as placing bishops on b7 and sometimes g7, the knight going to d7 back from c6 via b8 and so on, are similar. So, starting from that certain similarity, one can perceive and comprehend both strategical and concrete ideas, and sometimes even tactical nuances, much better.

Kotronias clearly states that his new book is for both general Ruy Lopez players with White and those who are still searching for their line in that opening with Black. The games are very carefully selected. When studying them you will not feel that you already know the refutation of Black's setup or a clear defense against White's advances. But you will still learn how to do both things better, regardless of which side of the board you are on. When you go to play your game after having read Vassilios' book, you will not have to struggle to remember tons of variations but instead, you will feel your creativity improve. And this is what we love in chess – the ability to think for yourself while still being guided by a wise specialist.

Vasilios Kotronias has managed to not only teach us (myself included) some important theory and practice of the Breyer and Zaitsev Systems, but also broaden our horizons to our approach to chess in general. His explanations are calm and clear and the lines he provides are logical and concrete. This new book is aimed for all ages and chess levels. Welcome to the fascinating world of Breyer and Zaitsev!

Alexei Shirov July 2020

## Introduction

A few years ago, I started writing a huge book on the Spanish, but the twisted horns of fate decided that it would never appear as a complete illustrative 100-game work, which was the way I had intended it to be. Instead, I ended up writing a work on the Breyer and Zaitsev Variations with twenty illustrative games, which I hope readers will not consider any less of an important achievement.

This book is not a repertoire from White's point of view. It is an objective presentation of two excellent opening variations for Black, from which I believe players sitting on either side of the board may profit. The play is strategically complex and tactically rich and will improve you as both players and connoisseurs of the game. Or at least this is my secret aspiration.

As it happens with almost every chessplayer, I have my childhood chess heroes and also those of my adult chess life. My childhood hero was the inimitable Robert Fischer and my adult era hero was my contemporary Garry Kasparov, a player of brilliant style and talent, with whom unfortunately I never had the chance to cross swords over the board.

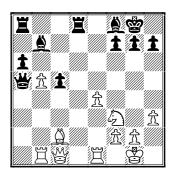
Quite interestingly, two fantastic games that inspired me to become a 1.e4 player were played by them and they were played precisely in the two systems this book discusses. You may witness these two games below. I must tell you that the positions in the diagrams will never be erased from my memory. They are gems of nice, harmonious attacking play.

Let us first begin with the tenth game of the 1972 Fischer-Spassky world championship match.

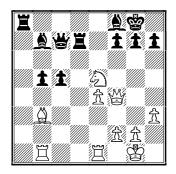
#### Robert Fischer – Boris Spassky Reykjavik 1972

1.e4 e5 2.ᡚf3 ᡚc6 3.Ձb5 a6 4.Ձa4 ᡚf6 5.0-0 Ձe7 6.ቯe1 b5 7.Ձb3 d6 8.c3 0-0 9.h3 ᡚb8 10.d4 ᡚbd7 11.ᡚbd2 Ձb7 12.Ձc2 ቯe8 13.b4 Ձf8 14.a4 ᡚb6 15.a5 ᡚbd7 16.Ձb2 曾b8 17.ቯb1 c5 18.b×c5 d×c5 19.d×e5 ᡚ×e5 20.ᡚ×e5 曾×e5 21.c4 曾f4 22.Ձ×f6 曾×f6 23.c×b5 ቯed8 24.曾c1 曾c3 25.ᡚf3 曾×a5

#### The Modern Spanish



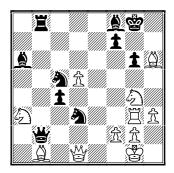
#### 26. 🖺 b 3!! a×b 5 27. 皆 f 4 莒 d 7 28. 🖒 e 5 皆 c 7



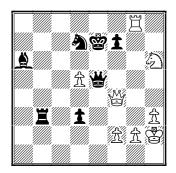
And now the next game, also from a world championship match.

#### Garry Kasparov – Anatoly Karpov London/Leningrad 1986, Game 16

1.e4 e5 2.ᡚf3 ᡚc6 3.Ձb5 a6 4.Ձa4 ᡚf6 5.0-0 Ձe7 6.罝e1 b5 7.Ձb3 d6 8.c3 0-0 9.h3 Ձb7 10.d4 ፫e8 11.ᡚbd2 ቧf8-12.a4 h6 13.Ձc2 e×d4 14.c×d4 ᡚb4 15.Ձb1 c5 16.d5 ᡚd7 17.፲a3 c4 18.ᡚd4 眥f6 19.ᡚ2f3 ᡚc5 20.a×b5 a×b5 21.ᡚ×b5 ፫×a3 22.ᡚ×a3 Ձa6 23.፲e3 ፫b8 24.e5 d×e5 25.ᡚ×e5 ᡚbd3 26.ᡚg4 眥b6 27.፲g3 g6 28.Д×h6 貲×b2



29.曾f3!! 公d7 30.鱼×f8 齿×f8 31.曾h2 莒b3 32.鱼×d3 c×d3 33.曾f4 皆×a3 34.公h6 曾e7 35.莒×g6 皆e5 36.莒g8+ 皆e7



#### 37.d6+! 當e6 38.買e8+ 當d5 39.買×e5+ 公×e5 40.d7 買b8 41.公×f7 1-0

Closing this short foreword, I wish those advocating the white side to follow in the footsteps of Fischer and Kasparov and those defending Black to have the energetic drive and stamina of, among others, Karpov, Carlsen and Spassky.

Vassilios Kotronias Athens, July 2020

- (2) The ...f7-f5, strike, preceded by ...\$16-h5, can be a good back-up method to challenge the same structure.
- (3) In the fluid central positions analyzed in the notes of this game, where White was resorting to b3, the maneuver .... 16-h5-f4-e6 was a useful way to battle White's central superiority.
- (4) Last but not least, nuances that can hamper the opponent's plan. 15...\(\Delta\)b6! is a striking case of such a nuance as Black is tempting his opponent's pawn to a5 to prevent his intended \(\Delta\)d2-b3-a5. The fact that Black is willing to invest two tempi to achieve this can be paradoxical to the uninitiated, but in fact this displays how deep the Breyer can be. With all these in mind, I think it is time to go to the next game.

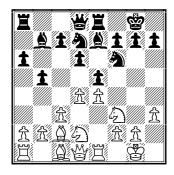
## Game 5 Shirov –Kamsky Khanty Mansiysk WCUP 2007

The game that follows was played at the Khanty Mansiysk World Cup in 2007. Two of the strongest players in the world crossed swords in a topical line of the Breyer, and I think these players need no introductions from me. Although the result of the game was not a decisive one, I think it deserves close study from the readers for the original pawn structure it entails.

Besides the instructive game itself, I have made sure that many other games found their way into its "suburbs." This is not supposed to be a book strictly about theory, but rather one that may arm you with ideas, so I did not cover everything. However, I think that when you read this text, you will be richer both strategically and theoretically. Both sides can deviate at various points

before entering the main lines, and some of these lines will help you understand the entire strategy for both sides.

1.e4 e5 2.ሷf3 ሷc6 3.ቧb5 a6 4.ቧa4 ሷf6 5.0-0 ቧe7 6.罝e1 b5 7.ቧb3 0-0 8.h3 d6 9.c3 ሷb8 10.d4 ሷbd7 11.ሷbd2 ቧb7 12.ቧc2 罝e8



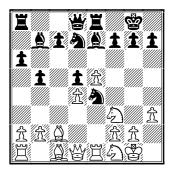
#### 13.公f1

Finally we come to the most popular move, preparing to switch the knight to g3 for active operations. From that square, the knight also adds to the much needed defense of the e4-pawn.

#### 13...⊈f8

Freeing the e-file for the  $\Xi$ e8 is the consistent follow up. Retreating the bishop is the prelude to more central pressure, and perhaps it can find a home on g7 later on, to put more pressure on the long diagonal. Before proceeding to the game though, I decided to take a look at early black tries to strike at the center with ...d6-d5. I originally thought these lines were complete rubbish, but then again, they are part of chess history and perhaps refuting them over the board is not so easy. So, here we go.

Completely pointless is 13...e×d4?! 14.c×d4 d5 15.e5 &e4, as the knight can be immediately exchanged:



16.₺3d2! This is the most accurate. Instead, 16.₺1d2!? is not so clear in view of 16...f5! 17.₺b3 (after 17.g4!?, both 17...g6∞ and 17...፱f8!? 18.g×f5 萬×f5 19.₺×e4 d×e4 20.₺×e4 ₺xe4 21.₺×e4 ₺f8! ⇄ are playable options for Black, with White having no advantage in either case) 17...a5 ⇄ and Black does not appear to have any particular problems as he is about to maneuver the ₺d7 to e6, an excellent blockading square.

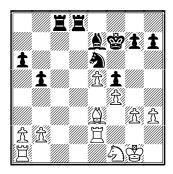
16...c5!?

The only logical idea for Black is to sacrifice a pawn here.

16... ②×d2 17. ②×d2 c5 18. ②e3± gives White a free hand on the kingside. After 18...g6, trying to prevent the knight invasion to f5, White has 19. ②g4± with a virulent attack on the dark squares.

17.②×e4 d×e4 18.Д×e4 Д×e4 19.E×e4 f5! 20.Ee2 c×d4 21.營×d4 包c5 22.營×d8 Ee×d8 23.且e3 包e6 24.f4 Eac8 25.g3 營f7±/±. (D)

White is clearly better, with Black having just a few drawing chances in the ending in view of the light-square blockade. It is doubtful that with so many pieces White will not find a way to shake it and in any case the task ahead of him is rather pleasant.

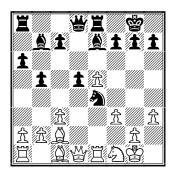


Another move I do not like for Black is 13...d5?!. It leads to a typical 4-3 kingside preponderance for White, where his attack is easy to plan and carry out while at the same time Black lacks serious counterplay:

14.2×e5! 2×e5

14...②xe4? loses to the brilliant 15.\(\beta\)xe4! dxe4 16.\(\Delta\)xf7! \(\Delta\)xf7 17.\(\Delta\)b3+ \(\Delta\)f8 (17...\(\Delta\)g6 18.\(\Delta\)g4+ \(\Delta\)g5 19.\(\Delta\)g3+-) 18.\(\Delta\)h5 \(\Delta\)e5 19.dxe5 \(\Delta\)d5 20.e6+-.

15.d×e5 ᡚ×e4 16.f3



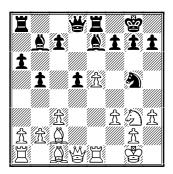
Surprisingly this position was once considered one of the main lines in the Breyer. But that was the pre-computer era of course, where advantages had to be forged through endless wood pushing before, upon, and after the game. My main remark here is that it resembles an Open Spanish where the

△c8 has gone the wrong way, so the △c2 does not have an opponent on the b1-h7 diagonal. And this fact should guarantee White a pleasant plus.

16...**⊴**c5

Keeping the option of moving the knight to d7 or e6, according to circumstance. Instead:

- (a) The exchange of dark-square bishops that happens after 16...\$\(\textit{\textit{\textit{a}}}\)c5+ 17.\$\(\textit{\textit{e}}\) \$\(\textit{\textit{\textit{a}}}\) \(\textit{\textit{e}}\)c3 \(\textit{\textit{a}}\)c4 \(\textit{\textit{e}}\)c3 \(\textit{\textit{e}}\)c4 \(\textit{e}\)c4 \(\textit{e}\)c5 \(\textit{e}\)d1 \(\textit{e}\)c5 \(\textit{e}\)d1 \(\textit{e}\)c5 \(\textit{e}\)d1 \(\textit{e}\)c5 \(\textit{e}\)d1 \(\textit{e}\)d2 \(\textit{e}\)d3 \(\textit{e}\)d2 \(\textit{e}\)d3 \(\textit{e}\)d3 \(\textit{e}\)d3 \(\textit{e}\)d3 \(\textit{e}\)d3 \(\textit{e}\)d3 \(\textit{e}\)d3 \(\textit{e}\)d3 \(\textit{e}\)d3 \(\textit{e}\)d4 \(\textit{e}\)d3 \(\textit{e}\)d4 \(\textit{e}\)d2 \(\textit{e}\)d2 \(\textit{e}\)d4 \(\textit{e}\)d2 \(\textit{e}\)d2 \(\textit{e}\)d3 \(\textit{e}\
- (b) 16...2g5 17.2g3! is also extremely tough for Black. Let us see a few lines after it:

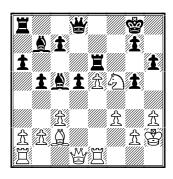


17...g6

An attempt by Baramidze to render the position playable. This is actually the last known example to me in which two strong players contested this line.

17... 全c5+ used to be the main line. However after 18. 常 f6 (18... 皇f2 19. 邑 e 2 全 x g 3 + 20. 當 x g 3 ±; 18... g 6 19. f4 包 e 4 20. ② x e 4 d x e 4 21. 營 e 2 f 5 22. b 4 鱼 a 7 23. 邑 d 1 營 e 7 24. 鱼 b 3 + ⑤ f 8 25. a 4 b x a 4 26. 邑 x a 4 ± ) 19. 鱼 x g 5! f x g 5 20. 營 b 1! h 6 (20... g 6 21. 鱼 x g 6 h x g 6

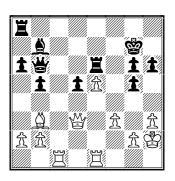
22. \(\psi \times g6+ \psi f8 \[ [22...\psi h8 23. \(\pri h5+-\] \] 23. \(\pri f5 \) \(\psi e7 24. \(\pri 4!+-) 21. \(\psi d1 \) \(\psi e6 22. \(\pri f5\), Black's weakened light squares lead to his demise:



22...\graphsf8

22...h5? also led to a disaster after 23.\(\delta\)d2 \(\textit{\textit{\textit{\textit{B}}}}\)d2 \(\textit{\textit{\textit{A}}}\)f8 24.f4 g×f4 25.\(\delta\)×f4 c5 26.\(\textit{\textit{B}}\)e3 \(\delta\)c7 27.\(\textit{\textit{B}}\)f1 \(\textit{\textit{B}}\)ae8 28.\(\delta\)d6!+- in Lobron-Portisch, Wijk aan Zee 1985. It is rare to see the legendary Lajos outplayed like this, so this game speaks volumes about the problematic nature of Black's structure.

23. d3 g6 24. d4 axd4 25.cxd4 ± Black's position is riddled with weaknesses all over the place. This proved too much for the 10th world champion in Chandler-Spassky, BRD 1985. The instructive continuation was:



## The Modern Spanish

29.營d2! 莒ae8 30.f4 g×f4 31.營×f4 莒f8 32.營g3 莒f7 33.莒cd1 營d8 34.莒e2 h5 35.營e3 莒f5 36.莒de1 d4 37.營d2 莒exe5?

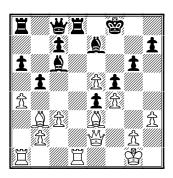
37... \\ ∃e8 38. \( \text{\ti}\text{\texi}\titt{\text{\text{\text{\text{\texi{\texi}\text{\ti}}\text{\text{\texit{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\texi}\text{\texit{\text{\tet

38. \ 2×e5 \ d6 39. \ 2c2?!

39.h4!+- would have finished the game at once.

39... 這xe5 40. 曾f4 d3 41. 曾xe5+ 曾xe5+ 42. 這xe5 dxc2 43. 這c5 皇e4 44. 當g3 當f6 (44... 皇d3 45. 這c3! b4 46. 這c5 當f6 47. 當f4 h4 48. 當e3 皇f5 49. 當d2 g5 50. 這c4 = offers no salvation, but it was a better practical chance) 45. 當f4 皇f5 46. 當e3 當e6 47. g4! 當d6 48. b4 hxg4 49. hxg4 皇xg4 50. 這xc2 皇e6 51. 當d4 and Black resigned as he cannot avert invasion by the White pieces.

Returning to Baramidze's 17...g6, after 18.f4 &e4 19. xe4 dxe4 20. e2 f5 21. d1 &c8 22.a4! +, his hopes of reaching equality were soon dashed. Let us see why:



Thus far, Svidler-Baramidze, Germany 2008. Here the accurate continuation was:

Intending the follow up  $\Xi a1-d1$  and then g2-g4!.

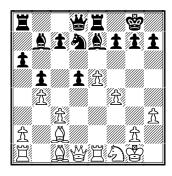
Let us return to 16...2c5:

17. Qe3!

It is always good to prepare oneself as well as possible for the upcoming fight when the opponent has nothing constructive to do. This is certainly the case here.

A long time ago, when I was analyzing the game of chess mostly without engines, I had in my notes the following continuation:

17.b4!? ②d7 (17...②e6 18.f4→) 18.f4



My evaluation was that White has the advantage here. Today I do not have the same opinion and I can explain that with the experience I have acquired in the meantime:

In a position where Black has no counterplay at all, White throws in the move b2-b4, giving his opponent a lever to work up some action with ...c7-c5. By today's standards this is unnecessary and even rather unacceptable.

18...c5

Of course Black should play this, as in this position there is no time to lose.

19.\d3\d58 20.b×c5 \d2×c5+ 21.\de3

So far we have followed the game Greenfeld-Shvidler, Israel 1984. Here Shvidler gave the following analysis in his Chess Informant notes:

21...\mathbb{Z}c8 22.\mathbb{Q}d4

22.營h2!? 營c7 23.单xc5 (23.包g3 魚xe3 24.萬xe3 g6 25.萬f1 包d7 26.營d1 營h8 27.負b3 包c5 28.營d4 包e6 29.營d2 包c5 30.負c2 萬cd8 also gives Black counterplay) 23...營xc5 24.萬ac1 營f2 25.營e3 營xe3 26.包xe3 g6 27.負b3 萬c5 28.萬ed1 萬d8 is an equal ending.

22...b4 23. \(\mathbb{Z}\) ab1!

At this point Shvidler stopped, thinking White is better.

However, the truth is that 22... 營h4! equalizes by exploiting the temporary weakness of the f4-pawn. For example, 23. ②e3!? 營×f4 24. □f1 (24. □f5 □×e5 25. ②×c5 □×c5 26. ②e7+ ⑤h8 27. □f1 ⑤×f1+28. □×f1 □×e7=) 24... 竇g5∞/=.

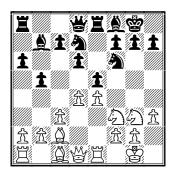
Returning to 17.  $\triangle e3!$ , after 17...a5 18.f4 $\pm$ , we can pause and take stock:

White has a mobile kingside mass, ready to threaten his opponent. He has no queenside weaknesses and thus Black lacks quick counterplay on that wing. If the black knight lands on e4, it will be exchanged immediately by its white counterpart, clearing the atmosphere in White's favor. Thus, we may conclude without further elaboration that White holds at least a slight advantage here.

14. **2**g3 (D)

#### 14...g6

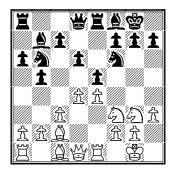
The universally accepted continuation. Black takes away squares from the 2g3 and prepares to fianchetto his bishop if necessary. However, it is



not the only way to play the position. And here we come to get to know what I like to call the "rich suburbs" of this game:

The only line that is clearly better for White is 14...d5?! 15.2×e5 2×e5 16.d×e5 2×e4 17.2×e4 d×e4 18.2f4± as it leads to a clean extra pawn for him, but the following alternatives should in no way be dismissed and are valuable reserves to the main line:

I first of all would like to bring to my reader's attention the move 14...\(2\)b6!?.



This tries to stop or slow down a2-a4, and has earned Ivan Sokolov quite good results against fellow super GMs. Although Black declares his intentions rather early, there is no clear path to an advantage for White. For example: